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CIRCULATION
WEEK ENDING NOV. 6th, 1920
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ARMISTICE DAY.

In view of the action taken by state and municipal authorities as well as by business houses there promises to be a general observance today of Armistice day. There are none who cannot recall most vividly the manner in which the news of the signing of the armistice was received in this country. There is none who cannot picture how it must have been received by those who were on the battlefronts or those who were waiting to be called for service there. It meant the end of the world's greatest struggle in which this country played a vital part, and what could be more fitting than the proper celebration of the anniversary of this forerunner of peace?

The second anniversary of the signing of the armistice finds the world well on its way in its reconstruction work, and the opportunity is presented this year for the greater part of those who participated in any way in the service to take part in keeping green the memory of that day which signalled the end of the hard struggle and paved the way for the home coming.

It will be a day that will serve to recall, if in fact any special occasion is required for such a thing, the months that were spent in the service of their country whether at home or abroad, the tremendous sacrifices that were made, the pleasant as well as the horrible experiences, the lessons of loyalty and at the same time the fond recollections of those who through their supreme sacrifice had to be left in France.

That there will be a large participation in the parade is to be expected. It is a time for re-echoing the joy and thanksgiving that were felt and expressed two years ago. It would be impossible to renege such demonstrations but the American people are not going to forget them. There should not only be a large participation by those most directly connected with the significance of the day, but by those for whom their service was rendered in the defending and protection of our rights and liberties.

ARMENIA'S POSITION.

From all indications, while the three countries which have been making plans for their own spheres of influence in Turkey were concerned with their own interests, the welfare of Armenia appears to have been neglected. While its position of danger from the Turks was bad enough it now appears to be at the mercy of both the Turks and the bolsheviks. There is little choice between the two, and certainly it is a most undesirable position to be menaced by both.

There is thus much importance attached to the efforts that will be made at the meeting of the league assembly next week to determine which country, or which group of countries will be named to protect and help this republic. From all indications it is a task which none is seeking but if it is left in service in behalf of mistreated and down-trodden humanity that is sought the opportunity to render it exists in the case of Armenia.

The United States has a keen interest in the welfare of the Armenian people. It was desired by Armenia and the other countries that this country should undertake to direct the affairs of the new republic but it meant service in a part of the world where the United States has no desire or intention of sending an army. As a government of protection, it would mean dipping into the affairs of Europe and the near east in a manner which is not approved. The task belongs to the nations of Europe. If the protection of Armenia can be secured through the services of a single nation it would be preferable. If it cannot there is nevertheless a duty that rests upon the European powers, or some number of them acting under authority from the league of nations to see that Armenia like the other countries gets a square deal.

Armenia has waited and suffered for a long time. The situation there is getting worse instead of better and the Geneva meeting cannot fail to make some definite decision relative to the safeguarding of those people.

AIIDING THE CRIMINALS.

When it is disclosed by an assistant district attorney of New York that it is possible for crooks to obtain permits to carry firearms it shows not only how cheaply some officials are willing to sell themselves to those who are bent on robbery or even murder.

For a long time it has been recognized that the law against the possession of firearms in New York without a permit made it difficult for people to protect themselves against criminals, while criminals willing to take a chance were able to carry on their operations using firearms in hold up, freet, and even kill the innocent. In a great many instances get away free. While the suppression of the firearms was intended for the purpose of reducing the number of deaths through the use of such weapons, either accidentally or intentionally it has been realized on more than one occasion how much it worked to the advantage of the criminals.

But the latest disclosure to the effect that one justice of the peace has issued 900 and possibly 500 permits for the carrying of firearms, many of which were in blank and thus have gotten into the hands of those who were willing to pay a high premium for them, plainly shows how insecure is the protection that the public is getting from this law and how much more consideration is given to the fees obtained from such permits than to the carrying out of the real purpose of the law by those to whom the authority is given.

For criminals to carry guns without

permits was taking a chance which many were willing to risk in spite of the penalty attached, but when it is possible for gun toters who intend to use them for the commission of crime to get hold of the protective permit it certainly reveals a condition which would be a serious menace to the community except New York where some new thrill is expected every moment.

THE TROLLEY PROBLEM.

One of the important matters that will occupy the attention of the general assembly at the coming session will be that concerning the trolley roads and the jitneys. It has been made evident for a long period of time that the trolley roads were being subjected to competition which was not just since there were no such burdens or regulations placed upon the jitneys as upon the trolley lines and yet it was the very newness which had been established by the trolleys with their heavy overhead charges that the jitneys carried on their backs.

With the trolley roads pinched by insufficient revenue their inability to provide more adequate service was increased by the further reduction in their revenue by the patronage which the jitneys took away. The consideration of the situation made it impossible for the trolleys to keep service and equipment up to requirements and made it likewise impossible to pay its taxes to the state or to avoid deficits. Changes in rates, fare limits and schedules have, as the result of the latest rates and the restriction of jitneys by most cities, helped to improve the revenue and make it evident that by giving them a square deal it will be possible for the electric roads where there is any business at all to provide the service that is demanded.

But that doesn't determine the matter of taxation and the other large expenses required of the trolley companies for bridge and street maintenance. Here again it is recognized what a burden of expense has to be shouldered by the trolleys which does not fall upon the jitney drivers. It is only proper that this question involving common carriers should be given the attention of the legislature that there may be proper consideration shown to all concerned and in this connection it seems not improbable that much attention will be given to the recommendations which have been made by the state chamber of commerce for dealing with this problem.

THE SHIPPING BOARD CHARGES.

Great have been the wastes connected with the wartime activities of this country and such of them as are being continued by the government. Due regard has been paid to the fact that large expenditures were necessitated by conditions but it is outside of war contracts and even those that ended that some of the great inroads into the funds of the country have been made. It is as if it was considered that the people of the country had poured their money into a large bin and it was the business of certain ones to see how fast they could dispose of it without regard for what was given in return or what was accomplished.

It is again brought to the attention of the country of the charges which were made before the house committee investigating the shipping board operations in which graft and bribery were claimed to be responsible for the loss of millions of dollars, and that inefficiency and favoritism played a conspicuous part in contributing to huge wastes.

From what two former employees of the shipping board had to say regarding the manner of doing business it would appear that this important federal board, playing such a conspicuous part in connection with our merchant marine, has been conducting its affairs in anything but a businesslike manner. Just what will be said as an offset to the charges cannot be predicted but if these men possess the proof, which it is to be supposed that they do or they would not be making such serious charges before a congressional committee, there has existed a condition in the conduct of this branch of the government's business that is highly deplorable.

The allegations dealing with the price charges, the padding of payrolls, the making of bad loans, the securing of fat contracts and the rental operations warrant the going to the bottom of the board's activities, especially in connection with conditions over which the board has control.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Armistice day. Put out your flag.

It will be a busy spring for the moving vans in Washington.

If some of the Greeks have their way Greece will beat Holland to a republic.

Give it a thought before it starts and be ready for the fourth Red Cross roll call.

Two weeks to Thanksgiving and a mighty small crop of chestnuts to fatten the turkeys on.

November is beginning to show signs that the front porch furniture will soon have to go into storage.

The new administration will have a chance to show how to reduce expenses as well as to provide revenue.

A postscript, paper says his party is proud of Jimmy Cool. Well, that may be, but the votes cast last week don't indicate it.

The man on the corner says: It is when getting out rather than getting in that there is any defence for the speed limit.

The suggestion that the service flags along with Old Glory should be thrown to the breeze today because of Armistice day isn't a bad one.

And now the anthracite coal operators are pleading fair prices. More thanks to those senators on the senate reconstruction committee.

When Commissioner Kramer declares that prohibition will not become fully effective for a generation the wet advocates don't hesitate to say "I told you so."

Federal Judge Anderson handled Attorney General Palmer without gloves when he declared it is time to find out whether we are to govern by law or by person.

Those who have the right to transfer a little private stock from their warehouse to the home might save complications if the authorities were notified in advance.

Unless a more determined effort is made to uphold the Volstead act Commissioners: Kramer in saying that all traces of the saloon will be gone in five years except the swinging door will be as far off a site democratic claims of victory were in the recent election.

GETTING HIS NUMBER

"I'm glad," observed the little old spinster with the kindly face, "that the summer's over. Such a rash of engagements and weddings I never did see."

Her favorite nephew, who had dropped in for an evening's visit, smiled back at her. "A romance, Aunt Nell?" he queried. "Surely you—"

"Romance? Nonsense!" said the little old lady. "I guess I'm old enough to avoid such entanglements if I want to. Peter, my cat, is an much company as a man and a sight less bother."

William Walter Allenson, I'm thinking of the strain on my powers of invention and hospitality this last season's been."

"First there was Nita Rogers. You remember Nita? You were quite attentive the summer before the war—"

"Ouch!" came the interruption. "That story lasted!"

"Very well, Nita announced her engagement in the early spring. Wedding in June. Of course I had to give her a present. So I racked my brain for something fitting and ended with an insane but highly useful coffee percolator."

"Hardly was that off my mind when Rebecca Harriss's announcements came. She was the daughter of an old friend, and I felt she needed something handsome, so I bought her a silver tea set. My pocket book sagged under the blow, but I thought that that wouldn't be many more such matches."

"I was forced, I'd forgotten about the war and its aftermath of weddings."

"I'd just finished purchasing Rebecca's gift when three invitations came for me from girls I'd nearly forgotten existed. I was wondering what to give them when two more came from the Bergen sisters—a double wedding. I'd watched them go from grammar school to high school and long dresses, and from high school to college. Now they were going into matrimony, a step into more trouble."

"Oh, not always," interposed young Allenson.

"Nonsense," contradicted his aunt. "When you've made my dear of distraction you'll see that I know."

"The first two weeks in May—I counted 'em. William brought me eight wedding invitations, the next, a dozen, and June broke even those records. I was

dazed, astounded—staggered by the task of buying gifts for them all."

"But I did, some way or other. At first I tried to think of something suitable for each girl as I remember her, but the strain was too much for my memory and my ingenuity. I did manage to buy some cut glass for Helen Harper—another one of your old flames. Will, but that was because you told me she had a special fondness for it."

"I wish you'd quit dragging those skeletons of mine from the past," grinned the nephew shamelessly. "They don't interest me a bit now, and I hope to heaven they make their husbands happy. They can't worry me any more."

"Resolved to be a bachelor?" asked the little old spinster. "As I was saying I grew to be quite brazen in the selections of my gifts. I wandered through the jewelry and glassware sections of the stores and ordered anything that caught my eye."

"Joy showed the first decrease and I began to grow less worried. August dropped still lower. September had just come. Evidently about all the young idiots that want to commit matrimony have committed it."

"You speak of it as a crime," suggested the nephew.

"If it isn't a crime, it's first cousin to it," retorted the little old spinster. "Personally, I'd much prefer to stay single. However, that's their misfortune, not mine."

"The string of so called romances is over. Winter's here in another month, and I'm looking forward to a long series of quiet evenings at cribbage, without a wedding gift list to worry my brain. Besides, he the fall and winter seasons. They're too cold for spooning."

"Not quit, er-er-I mean," replied the favorite nephew in some embarrassment. "There's one more to be added to that list before it's closed. I might as well 'fees up. You remember Rebecca—"

"The little old spinster face broke into a smile."

"I knew it!" she exclaimed delightedly. "I knew it! The minute you began to wrinkle under my remarks about matrimony, I had you placed. Now tell me all about her. Are her eyes blue or brown?"—Exchange.

THE STORY of Our STATES

By JONATHAN BRACE—Copyrighted 1920

XXXIX. THE DAKOTAS

NORTH and South Dakota formed the northern section of the Louisiana purchase acquisition of which from France the United States nearly doubled its size. Although the little was known, especially of the remote sections of this huge territory, it is said that Napoleon when signing the transfer remarked that the accession of territory established forever the power of the United States.

The Dakotas were the last states which were made up wholly from this purchase. Shortly after its acquisition, the Lewis and Clark expedition was sent out to explore it and they spent their first winter in 1804 near Mardian. The British had many fur posts in this region, and as they considered it part of British territory, they built a fort in 1810 near Pembina. British rights, however, were withdrawn in the Treaty of 1813, which established the formal boundary between the United States and Canada.

The Sioux Indians, who had been very hostile toward white invasion, finally ceded a portion of the land to the government in 1851. This was opened up to settlement, and thus immigration was started in this part of the country. In 1854 the section west of the Missouri river became a part of Nebraska Territory, while the portion to the east was attached to Minnesota. However, in 1861, the separate Territory of Dakota was organized. Population did not increase rapidly, until 1866, due to the warlike demonstrations of the Indians.

It is from these Indians that the name Dakota comes. This is the Indian word for "allies" and is the name by which the powerful Indian confederacies of the northwest called themselves. Their neighbors, the Ojibwas called them the Nadoway Sioux, or enemies, and this was abbreviated by the pioneers to Sioux. North Dakota is sometimes called the Sioux state, while South Dakota has been nicknamed the Coyote state.

But it was not until 1889 that the Dakota Territory was divided and formed into two states. To avoid any feeling of jealousy as to which was made a state first, the two bills were signed by President Harrison after they had been shuffled up and were then re-shuffled so it is not known which was signed first. Their areas are about the same, North Dakota containing 70,837 square miles, while South Dakota has 77,115 square miles. The population is about equal and each is entitled to five presidential electors.

CHILD TRAINING AT HOME

Reading the Signs

By Carolyn Sherwin Bailey, Author of Wonder Stories

The Primary children did not want to play with the boys and girls from Mill Street, although Mills Street children were just the same class. Only the little sign lads and lassies there were wearing fur caps and scarlet shirts and orange colored scarfs. But they did not seem to know how to play and there was something worse than that about them.

"The Mill Street children don't know how to live in our town," said the others. "Only see what they do!"

Maud saw one Saturday afternoon when she took her roller skates to the park. There, right beside a sign that read "Keep Off the Grass," sat Santa, the little Italian girl picking daisies.

"Oh, please don't do that, Santa," Maud said. "The sign says not to. You could with me and I will show you a free daisy field."

Santa looked at the sign. She touched the letters with her fingers and then she smiled at Maud as she joined her on the sidewalk and the two hurried off.

They had a beautiful afternoon and on Monday Maud gathered the Primary children together and told them a secret about the Mill Street children. Then such nice things began to happen!

Jean had a big police puppy that he had brought from Havre, France, but he would take it out on Mill Street, and even farther, without a muzzle. But Harold, who sat next to him in school, took him to the big town hall and showed

ed him the sign about dogs being muzzled and Jean's father bought him a muzzle so large and soft that the puppy liked to wear it.

Barton was going to school one day and he met Joseph going the other way. Joseph had not gone to school in Haver, and he had decided to play truant, because it was such a sunny day. But Barton told Joseph that he wanted to show him something so, together they went to school. They entered by the great front door and Barton showed Joseph the notice on the wall that said "No foreign little ones to learn the laws that the signs of the town told. Mill Street knew very little about laws and the children at first could not read the signs. Is there a Mill Street in your town?"

It is estimated that grasshoppers do \$50,000,000 of damage to American crops every year.

NOT WORKING BUT TIRED OUT

When one feels always tired without working, or suffers from backache, lumbago, rheumatic pains, sore muscles or stiff joints, it is not a happy case to say the least. It is a sign of trouble, but very frequently it can be traced to overworked, weakened or diseased kidneys. Write to E. J. Lee and Edson Sts., La Junta, Colo., writes: "My kidneys were giving me a great deal of trouble for some time. I took Foley Kidney Pills and they helped me right away." Lee & Osmond.



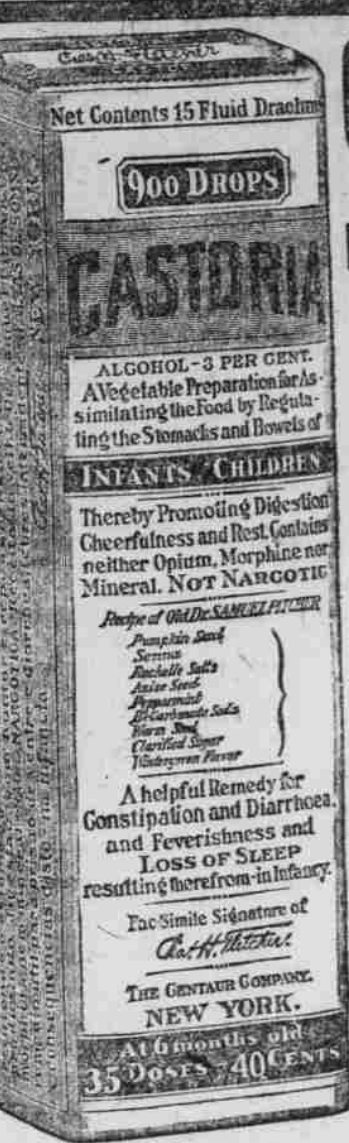
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"My skin was even worse than yours, and I, too, had tried so many remedies I was discouraged. But Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap relieved the soreness almost immediately, and I was amazed when the blotches began to disappear and the pores to clear. In a short time my skin was perfectly healthy. Do give the Resinol treatment a trial." At all druggists.

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A Way of Escape.

There is a family having in its employ a man who is devoted and efficient, but most unhelpful. The other day his mistress said to him: "But, Hector, what am I to do with

you if you been on telling so many lies?"

"Lies," said Hector. "I never did tell you no lie at no time, never. I always leaves a hole to get out of."

Running in Reverse.

So far Mr. Bryan's influence in the campaign seems to be represented by a negative quantity.—Columbus Dispatch.

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ASK FOR Horlick's The Original Avoid Imitations and Substitutes.

For Infants, Invalids and Growing Children The Original Food-Drink For All Ages

Rich Milk, Malted Grain Extract in Powder No Cooking—Nourishing—Digestible



Escaped an Operation

There is nothing in the world a woman so much fears as a surgical operation. Often they are necessary, but often not; and many have been avoided by the timely use of that good old-fashioned root and herb remedy Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If you are suffering from some dread ailment peculiar to your sex, why not profit by the experience of these two women whose letters follow?

These Two Women Saved from Operations.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—"After the birth of my last child I had such painful spells they would unfit me entirely for my household. I suffered for months and the doctor said that my trouble was organic ulcers and I would have to have an operation. That was a awful thing to me, with a young baby and four other children, so one day I thought of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and how it had helped me years before and I decided to try it again. I took five bottles of Vegetable Compound and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash and since then I have been a well woman, able to take care of my house and family without any trouble or a day's pain. I am ready and thankful to swear by your medicine any time. I am forty-four years old and have not had a day's illness of any kind for three years." Mrs. H. KOENIG, 617 Ellis Blvd., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Sandusky, Ohio.—"After the birth of my baby I had organic trouble. My doctor said it was caused by too heavy lifting and I would have to have an operation. I would not consent to an operation and let it go for over a year, having my sister do my work for me as I was not able to walk. One day my aunt came to see me and told me about your medicine. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash and they have cured me. Now I do my own household, washing and ironing and sewing for my family and also do sewing for other people. I still take a bottle of Vegetable Compound every spring for a tonic. I recommend your medicine to others who have troubles similar to mine and you can use my letter if you wish." Mrs. PAUL PATENFUS, 1325 Stone St., Sandusky, Ohio.

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Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

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SPANISH WAR VETERANS

All Spanish War Veterans are urged to parade with Griswold Camp, Armistice Day. Meet at the Armory, at 2:30.

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THE DIME SAVINGS BANK OF NORWICH.

The regular Semi-Annual Dividend has been declared at the rate of 4 per cent. a year from the 1st of January of the past six months, and will be payable on and after Nov. 15, 1920.

FRANK L. WOODARD, Treasurer.

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